

MONEY FOUND.

THERE was found about the beginning of July last, upon the turnpike road leading to Moffat, and about twenty-three miles south of Edinburgh, a POCKET BOOK containing MONEY. The person who lost the same, is desired to apply to Harry Davidson writer to the signet.

BOUNTIES TO SEAMEN.

BY THE COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN,

For his Majesty's ship GRAMMUS of Fifty Guns, (The Right Honourable LORD CRANSTOUN Commander,) Now building, and near ready to launch at Liverpool. THE COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN hereby offers Bounties as follows, in addition to all other bounties, in order to forward completely manning his Majesty's new ship Grammus, commanded by the gallant Lord Cranstoun, whose bravery and spirited conduct so distinguished him on the glorious 12th of April last, and did the highest honour to Scotland, viz. To each able seaman who shall, before the first of October next, voluntarily enter to serve on board the said ship, either with the Honourable Captain Napier or his officers, or with those appointed by Lord Cranstoun, and shall be approved of by his Lordship, Thirty Shillings Sterling;—to each ordinary Seaman Twenty Shillings Sterling;—and to each Landman so approved Ten Shillings Sterling;—to be paid along with the King's bounties. Care will be taken by his Lordship to convey such free volunteers directly to the ship at Liverpool; and they may be assured of every encouragement good men deserve of brave officers, in a ship expected to prove one of the best guillets ever went to sea.

LEMONS.

ARRIVED, in the ZACHARIAE, Captain Francis Ignacio, after a short passage from Lisbon, a parcel of LEMONS, in chests and boxes, to be sold by JOHN GRANT Merchant in Leith. Fresh SELTZER WATER, imported within these few days, to be sold as above.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR, A period when great numbers of people, of sundry ranks in life, are associating and engaging in the laudible attempt of the abolition of patronage, it is presumable, that if any thing of moment occur to an individual, those respectable Bodies will pay proper attention thereto in their proceedings.

Whilst it is recorded by an inspired Apostle, who was no despicable proficient in human literature, that not many great, wise, or noble, are called, does it not follow, that if few in such ranks are called, the many who are not, are improper persons to be invested with the power of fixing Pastors, who are to be the instruments of exhibiting the call to the weak and the foolish of this world, who, according to said Apostle, God hath chosen?

Some collective Bodies are invested with the right of patronage, such as Magistrates and Councils of Burghs, who, though in general mild in presenting, yet, on occasions, assume the haughtiness of Eastern Nabobs: and in place of gratifying the reasonable request of a man, from whom their power is derived, they treat them with as much contempt as they were their slaves; and whilst every one ridicules the erroneous exertions of a power which must expire as the blaze of a meteor, yet, as a collective body, they do to the detriment of the community, what they will not avow as individuals, and remain satisfied, from no other reason, but that mankind are sensible that collective bodies, dead to every sensation of modesty, refuse to blush!

Were a mode of electing Ministers agreed to that would remove the grievances complained of, it would become the duty of all to contribute to have a scheme established of such extensive utility. But it is to be feared a popular election would not accomplish such a valuable purpose. Is it not absurd to say, that those who stand in great need of a teacher are amply qualified to judge of the abilities of him who is to teach them? But allowing this to be the case, are the people at popular elections left to the dictates of their own minds? They are not, indeed, under the controul of a legal patron, but they are evidently under the dominion of a few petty tyrants among themselves, who oblige them to relinquish their sacred right of private judgment, and to think as they think, otherwise to feel the full force of their resentment. A man is not so much insulted, nor can his crime be so great, by submitting to the pretence of one of the Peers of the nation, as by being obliged to give his voice, contrary to the dictates of his own mind, to a candidate set up by a person inferior perhaps in every respect to himself, excepting a little pelf.

It is presumed, that an impartial account of the proceedings of the election of a minister of the Gaelic Chapel at Glasgow, and on the popular plan, will tend to rectify the mistaken views of some well-meaning people respecting such elections.

The Gaelic Chapel at Glasgow was built by contribution, for the benefit of the poor Highlanders. The ordinary hearers were liberal according to their abilities; and every one who gave half a guinea, was to have a vote in the choice of a minister. Numbers contributed who neither understood the language, nor lived in the place: they, as well as many citizens who supported the scheme, did not mean to interfere in the election of a minister. At the rebuilding of the Chapel, (it fell by insufficiency) some of the incorporations, touched by the distresses of the Highlanders, contributed to finish the work; and votes are now claimed by the representatives of those corporations in electing a minister.

Several years ago a seal of cause was obtained from the Magistrates and Council, erecting those concerned into a society. All future entries, by the seal of cause, were to be at the rate of one guinea. But lately, in view of an election, a majority of dispoones and managers raised the entry-money from one to three guineas. This was evidently done to gratify a particular party, and with a view to lessen the influence of the friends of one of the candidates.

As an election of a minister was to take place on the eight day of this month, the friends of the sundry candidates befriended themselves; and various were the efforts of parties to promote the interest of the candidate whose cause they espoused.

Some did not satisfy themselves with exolling the object of their own choice, but circulated invective aspersions, as unjust and ill founded, as they were cruel and malicious to candidates in opposition. Others canvassed as if it had been an election of a deacon for a corporation. Cards were printed, and circulated in a partial manner, with directions in them who to vote for. The roll used at a former election was not produced. A new roll was partially made up, without being submitted to the inspection of the dispoones. Names were inserted which were not in the former roll; and people were invited by printed cards, who had no title to vote. Several names were refused to be inserted, although their claims could not be disputed. Rewards and threatenings were among the weapons used in this struggle. In a word, sea and land were encompassed to make profelytes; and a temper was displayed the reverse of what reigned at the election of the immediate successors of the Apostles. Many voted who had no Gaelic, and who were not hearers in the Chapel; others voted in a double capacity, as contributors themselves, and as representing incorporated bodies. Against which illegal proceedings protests were taken; but whether the whole be brought under review by the gentlemen protesters, time must determine.

The spirit of discord did not terminate with the election. A partial meeting was next day called suddenly. Delegates were appointed at said meeting, although a third part of the dispoones and managers were not present; and though most part of those who were absent applied for another meeting, in order to invest the delegates with ample powers to agree with the candidate chosen, respecting the terms on which he would come to Glasgow; yet they, contrary to expectation, could not be gratified in their reasonable demand.

As the ordinary hearers in the Gaelic Chapel were little attended to in the election, excepting with a view to mislead them, as representatives of communities voted to strengthen a party, and as great numbers voted who are not hearers in the chapel, it is evident, that whatever objections are made to the law, the Highlanders in Glasgow are groaning under the spirit of patronage in its most rigorous exertions: and if such proceedings, or any thing similar, be the popular mode of election, will not even many enemies to patronage say, My soul, enter not into their secret: Mine honour, have no concern in their assemblies?

It is humbly hoped, that the respectful Societies who are proceeding in order to obtain a repeal of the law of Patronage, will attend to the importance of having a well-digested plan in readiness to substitute in its place, and so calculated as to prevent the present inconveniences so severely felt; a plan that shall have a tendency to give full scope to the real interest of religion, and restoration of peace and harmony in society.

Glasgow, August 17, 1782.

MUNICEPS.

[THE SIXTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state, the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, being by much too long to find room for in the Caledonian Mercury, we have been obliged to content ourselves with the conclusion of that Report, which is as follows:]

BUT there is one other sort of gratuity, that requires particular observation; that is, what is paid to the officers and clerks in the Pay-office of the Navy and Army, for carrying on and making up the accounts of the Treasurer and Paymaster-General after their resignation. It should seem, that, in every office of accounts, the balancing the books every year, and as soon as possible after the expiration of that year, is a duty incumbent upon the persons employed in that office, or difficulty, confusion, and ignorance, of the real state of their accounts, must ensue; it is an essential part of their constant yearly business; which their annual stipends are or should be an adequate reward; and the presiding officer is bound to see that this business is done: But in these two offices a different system has prevailed: During the time the Treasurer or Paymaster-General has continued in office, not one of his year's accounts has been ever made; and it has been the interest of the officers not to make them up; if they had, it must have been considered as part of their official business, and paid for by their yearly emoluments; but, by delaying it for ten or fifteen years, they crave, on the ground of custom, and obtain of the Treasury, a special allowance for this business, as for extra service they were not bound to perform. The final accounts of Lord Holland, standing in June 1765, are at length near being closed; and the Treasury allowance for making them up has been craved and allowed: This recent transaction, completed since the issuing our precept for an account of these allowances, consists of the memorial to the Treasury by the acting executor of Lord Holland; the distribution of eleven thousand three hundred and twenty pounds amongst the officers, and the sum of three thousand six hundred sixty-five pounds ten shillings and sixpence for incidental charges, craved by the memorial; and his Majesty's warrant authorizing these allowances. If the profits of this office last year equalled the profits of the preceding year, as they probably did, the addition of this allowance would have increased the actual net receipt of the whole office to thirty-four thousand eight hundred eighty-one pounds one shilling and eight-pence, and that of the Cashier only to nine thousand eight hundred twenty-five pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence; and, if he had received all his fees, to eleven thousand and thirty-nine pounds fifteen shillings.

The memorial states "these accounts to be intricate and voluminous, and to amount to above forty-five million nine hundred thousand pounds; notwithstanding which, they have been made up by the officers and clerks mentioned in the distribution, without any expence to the public for additional assistance or allowance." If they have been made up in the course of these last years, the load of annual current business in this office, during the time of Lord Holland, could have been no impediment to their being made up at that time, or soon after his resignation, and with much greater ease, whilst the transactions were recent and fresh in their memories.

There still remain to be made up the accounts of four Treasurers of the Navy, to the amount of 58,944,588 l.

and of three Paymasters General of the forces, amounting to 4,666,875 l. exclusive of the Treasurer and Paymaster General in office, to the first of whom has been issued, to the 30th of September 1780, 16,781,217 l. and to the latter, to the end of the same year, 43,253,911 l. and not one year's account of either are completed; so that of the money issued to the Navy, 75,725,805 l. and of the money issued to the Army, 47,920,789 l. together, 123,646,594 l. (not including 10,647,188 l. issued to the Navy, and 8,121,000 l. to the Army, to the end of the last year) is as yet unaccounted for; and for the making up of these accounts, if this custom is suffered to continue, nine more gratuities are to be craved of the Public. How much then does it behoove them that this evil should be corrected! an evil that furnishes another weighty reason, in addition to those urged in our former reports, for proceeding immediately to bring forward the long arrears in the accounts of these offices, in order for their speedy completion.

Having thus stated the mischiefs attending the present establishment, both to the Public and individuals, and the reasons for abolishing the multifarious emoluments by which these offices are now supported, it remains for us to propose such a regulation as appears best calculated to avoid the like mischiefs, and most beneficial to the public service.

We are of opinion, that, in the place of all these salaries, fees, and gratuities, there should be substituted and annexed to each of these offices, of whatever rank or denomination, one certain salary, paid to the officer by the Public quarterly, and free of all deductions. This salary should be an ample compensation for the service required; and the quantum estimated by the various qualifications and circumstances necessary for the execution, and which together form the title to reward.

By this regulation the officer will know his income, the Public will know their expence; and uniformity and equality will be introduced in the provisions for officers of equal rank and station in similar offices. The industry of some persons requires the spur of profits continually flowing in, or the hopes of increase; others prefer the certainty of a known, sure, income, paid at stated times. No arrangement can suit the dispositions or occasions of all men; but time and usage will soon reconcile one reasonable rule, extended through these departments of government.

Notwithstanding this regulation throws upon the Public the whole expence of these offices, which are at present supported in part by individuals, yet, by adopting it, that whole expence will become less than the sum it now costs the Public; for that sum is so great as to afford every liberal salary, and yet leave no inconsiderable saving: Not that this is the only saving proposed by the regulation; the Public at present bear a much greater share of the burthen than is obvious at the first view: Besides fees and gratuities paid by public offices, and refunded to them out of public money, many payments, though made by individuals, are charged by them ultimately to the account of the Public. For instance, the contractor, when he calculates the terms upon which he may safely engage with Government, must estimate every article of profit and loss consequential to his bargain; to the account of the latter he places all his charges, and amongst them, the long catalogue of fees, certain and uncertain; the first he knows, the last he will calculate not to his own disadvantage; and if by them he can procure credit, or preference, or expedition, he will charge them to Government at their full price: If this head of various expences was blotted out of his column of charges, by so much would the terms of his contract be more favourable to the Public.

But, besides this, so very various and extensive are the operations of Government, that the number of persons employed in their service constitute a very considerable body of the people; and their relief is a public concern. If, by discharging an office, at present paid by a salary from those fees and deductions to which it is now subject, that salary should become greater than the office ought in reason to have annexed to it, it may easily be regulated and reduced to its proper standard.

We have said that the salary should be paid free of all deductions; that is, as far as is consistent with the laws in being. The salaries and fees of office are at present subject, by three acts of Parliament, to the land-tax, the tithes, and the one shilling duties: Whoever takes a view of the above state of the official profits, will not wonder they should be deemed by the legislature a fit subject of taxation; and, under the system then in use, no other mode of taxation could well be contrived but that adopted in those acts, though attended with inequality, and, in many cases, with hardship; had one known salary been at that time the pay of office, and the necessities of the state required the aid of every subject, in proportion to his faculties, it is possible a diminution of the salary, before it issued, might have appeared a more eligible, more equal, and less expensive mode of taxation, than paying it entire out of the Exchequer, and then bringing back a part of it, delayed and defalcated by a variety of deductions in its circuit; but, as it is, the sums at present assessed upon these offices must continue to be paid; because, otherwise, in the land-tax, it will occasion a deficiency in the sum to be raised by that division in which the office is assessed; and, in the other duties, it will diminish the funds created by those acts, and consequently, the security of the creditors upon those funds. The land-tax and duties are now paid by the offices at the stated times, to the collectors and receivers. If the mode of payment by a clear salary is adopted, the total sum now assessed upon all the officers in one office, may still continue to be paid as one sum, in like manner, out of the same fund with the salaries themselves.

We have said, the salaries should be annexed to the office; it ought to be a full and competent recompence for the execution, and no more; the whole of it ought to be paid to the person who executes, independent of the officer who presides, but who should still retain the same power of appointment, and the same control, that he now exercises over the inferior officer. When the profits exceed what the officer is in reason entitled to, the overplus shall be abolished, and the Public reap the benefit, not a person who earns no part of it.

In the pay-office of the army, some of the office of the de-



puty-paymasters abroad are sincere: Though deputies themselves, they execute these offices by their deputies; being themselves engaged in very different employments under Government.

Instances are not wanting, in all these offices, to warrant this regulation of payment by a salary: The treasurer of the navy, and his pay-master, the pay-master of the forces, the pay-masters of exchequer bills, and their officers, are all paid by salaries only; and why the same rule may not be extended to the rest, no sufficient reason has hitherto occurred to us. It might seem too sanguine, to suggest how far this rule may be applied to other offices, without a previous examination into their peculiar circumstances; and yet the advantage it holds out to the Public, its simplicity, and aptitude to be accommodated to all offices, however distinguished, afford great reason to believe it may be applied to every department of Government.

The principle of economy by which we have been guided, has led us to the conclusions we have formed, and the regulations we have submitted to the wisdom of Parliament; conclusions strictly deduced from that principle; and regulations made necessary by the pressing exigencies of the times.

From the London Papers, August 15.

Paris, Aug. 1. The Marquis de Vaudreuil put to sea the 31st of May with 22 French ships and 17 Spanish, under the command of Don Solano. This combined fleet steered for Port-au-Prince, to make the British leave that coast, who are cruising to intercept a very rich merchant fleet that is waiting there for a convoy. Admiral Hood, who had but 26 ships, will undoubtedly have retired at the sight of the combined force. The merchant fleet is said to amount to upwards of 150 sail, French, Spanish, and Dutch. Don Solano is under the command of M. de Vaudreuil, but if the expedition against Jamaica had taken place, the Spanish admiral would have commanded in chief. It is now said, that the expedition against Curassoa did not take place, but that our enemies have a design upon St Christopher's, where M. de Dillon waits for them without fear.

Paris Aug. 3. The treaty which we have made with the Americans is as lucrative to us as it is prejudicial to our enemies. It is certain, that by the list of exportations from France to America, since the treaty, we have exported to that continent goods to the value of 73,843,200 livres Tournois; and that during the course of last year, only the third of that considerable sum has been exported in merchandises of the manufacture and other productions of this country.

Lord Shelburne has sent over one of his friends to negotiate with our ministry: He is a Jamaica merchant, named Vaughan, and said to be a very intelligent person.

The Marquis de la Fayette, though still here, remains incog. We know not whether it is business or modesty which conceals him; many people think that this young hero, after supporting American liberty by his sword, will still support it by his pen, in affixing the Count de Vergennes and Dr Franklin.

Brussels, Aug. 5. We have just received advice, that the Abbé Reynal died at Berlin about the middle of last month, aged upwards of 70.

Hague, Aug. 8. We have authentic intelligence that Mr Fitzherbert, the English minister at the court of Brussels, set out on Wednesday the 31st of July for Paris. We are assured that he is charged to resume and pursue the propositions begun by Mr Grenville relative to a peace, and to treat for that purpose with the powers now at war with England, either jointly or with each in particular. The hope of the peace, which this negotiation has revived, assumes a new degree of confidence, as we learn, that the passage of the packet-boats from Calais to Dover has been re-established for some time past by an agreement between the Courts of Versailles and London; they carry the Austrian flag.

L O N D O N

An express is arrived at the Admiralty from Capt. Dacres, of the *Perseus* man of war, dated at Elsinore, acquainting their Lordships, from the number and value of the ships that had put themselves under his protection, he conceives it unsafe to come to England, while the Dutch squadron continued in the North seas. In consequence of this information, orders were sent yesterday from the Admiralty, for Admiral Kempenfelt, with nine sail of the line, to proceed immediately for the North seas; to convoy the homeward-bound trade from the Baltic. The fleet consists of upwards of 300 sail. Lord Howe is to proceed without his squadron to the relief of Gibraltar, as soon as the Oporto transports are ready, and will have 33 sail of the line, exclusive of those under Admiral Kempenfelt, to go with him on that important expedition.

Advices have been received this day at the Admiralty, with the agreeable information, of the safe arrival of a part of the Leeward island fleet at Bristol. They bring the intelligence of having left the remainder of the fleet, all well, off Cape Clear on the 11th inst. which had been joined, 150 leagues to the westward, by the *Prudente* frigate and other four men of war. The following are the list of the ships already arrived:

The *Pilgrim*, —, and *Mercury*, Sloop, from St Kitt's.
The *Hope*, —, from St Lucia.
The *Britannia*, Reed; *Saffier*, Sands; *Nevis* packet, —, and *Delight*, *Rooke*; from Barbadoes.

The *Rebecca*, —, and *Saville*, *Nicholls*, from Antigua.

This day an express arrived from Cowes, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival, off the Isle of Wight, of the homeward-bound fleet from the Leeward Islands, under convoy of the *Preton* and *Robust* men of war, and that they were proceeding for the Downs.

Though the Leeward Island fleet has arrived, it should seem that the relief of Gibraltar is an object still at a distance; another, and very unexpected cause of delay, has now presented itself. The necessary stores are still in the *Dutch*, and blocked up by the *Dutch*; so that, as the fleet cannot proceed to the Straits without them, a large force must first be detached for their release and protection to the British ports. *Pub. Ad.*

The divisions in the Cabinet, about the time and mode of relieving Gibraltar, are truly astonishing. Some are for sending the whole grand fleet on that service, without delay; while others seem not to be in so much hurry, and insist on receiving a part for Channel service. By this fatal indecision, delays are protracted, and it will be next to a miracle if, before assistance arrives, the place is not lost. *Deliberas Roma, perit Saguntum.* Ibid.

A ship is arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, which left that island on the 5th of July. She brings an account, that the fleet were expected to sail from thence in a few days, under a very strong convoy; and that Admiral Rodney would see

them part of the way with his whole fleet, the men of war being nearly ready for that purpose. There will be no other convoy this year, unless some of the ships on that station should be obliged to come home to repair, which the planters expected would be the case before Christmas.

When the late dispatches left Jamaica, Rear-Admiral Drake, with his division, consisting of 12 ships of the line, was out cruising to windward. The *Shrewsbury*, *Ajax*, and *Invincible*, were ordered to be heaved down, preparatory to their return for Europe. The *Hector* and *Jason* were likewise to undergo considerable repairs.

The cash taken in the *Ville de Paris* amounted to 20,000 l sterling, and has been shared by the fleets, after the flag officers proportion was deducted, as follows, viz.

	Dollars.
Captains, each,	450
Lieutenants,	36
Warrant officers,	21
Petty ditto,	5
Common Men,	—

Our last letters from Paris say, that M. Bougainville's trial is to come on first. Admiral Comte de Grasse having already exhibited nine positive charges against him, for neglect of duty as a flag officer, in the action of the 12th of April. The Court-Martial for his trial will be convened at Brest, immediately on the return of the combined fleets from their present cruise, which is expected about the latter end of the present month. Comte de Grasse's trial will immediately succeed it.

Advices are received from Portsmouth, that yesterday morning Lord Howe arrived there with the following ships from Torbay, viz.

<i>Victory</i>	<i>Britannia</i>	<i>Royal George</i>
<i>Atlas</i>	<i>Queen</i>	<i>Foudroyant</i>
<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Bellona</i>	<i>Courageux</i>
<i>Dublin</i>	<i>Edgar</i>	<i>Goliath</i>
<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Vengeance</i>	<i>Sampson</i>
<i>Panther</i>	<i>Minerva</i>	<i>Tisiphone</i> fire ship.

A letter from Gibraltar has the following passage, "We are not only indebted to the Moors for provisions, but sometimes for men, whom they leave here, and who, though they know little of a military life, are of infinite use in different parts of the works. The strength and activity of these fellows is astonishing; but what makes them active, is the generosity of the Governor, who handsomely rewards them."

There is at this moment a cabal in the French Court, which may probably save Gibraltar, by inducing the Cabinet to detach a fleet for the W. Indies, let the answer of Spain be what it may. This cabal is formed by their Highnesses the Counts d'Artois and the Dukes de Bourbon, who are determined, if possible, to save Gibraltar from storm, not through any attachment to Britain, but to prevent their Lords, the young princes, from being exposed to the dangers that always attend an assault.

Yesterday, orders were given to all the officers of the ships belonging to the grand fleet to repair immediately on board their respective vessels.

On Monday last Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq; Member for Arundel, and uncle to the gentleman of the same name, the late Resident at Brussels, set off for Paris, charged with some new dispatches from this country to his relation, now the British negotiator at that place.

We hear, by a correspondent, that Sir James Wright, late Governor of Georgia, is arrived in Ireland on board his Majesty's ship the *Princess Carolina*, and we are informed that his estate, and the estates of the other loyalists, have been sold by the usurpers at a public sale in the town of Savannah, when it was ordered that the price should be paid to the late possessors at the expiration of seven years.

There have been three couriers from Berlin, two from Petersburg, and two from Copenhagen, arrived in London since the beginning of this month, which seems to indicate some operations in the North, favourable to this country.

By a passenger who came on board the Danish East-India man, that arrived about a fortnight since from the Cape of Good Hope, we are informed, that Mr St Saphorin, the Danish Ambassador at the Hague, will receive matter sufficient for fresh complaints against the Dutch Governor of the Cape for his conduct towards the Danish flag. Our correspondent says, that upon the Danish East-India ship standing into the port, no less than seventy shot were fired into her, which did her so much damage that she could scarcely be kept from sinking; and that she was taken possession of by a strong guard of French soldiers, who unhooked the rudder, and detained her three months, before she was permitted to proceed for Europe.

The following extract of a letter, dated Lisbon July 5th, being taken from the foreign Gazettes, we wish our readers to give such credit only as those records deserve at this period.

"By an express arrived from Rio Janeiro, our court is informed, that Captain Macduff, commander of an English ship of war, has possessed himself of a Portuguese island, called St Trinidad, situate between Bahia and the above named river. As the island was uninhabited, he met of course with no resistance, and erected a fort, hanging out the English flag. This coming to the knowledge of the Governor of Bahia, he gave notice to the invader, that the island belonged to the Court of Portugal: But the British officer disregarding the admonition, only replied, that he would keep his station till otherwise directed by his master. The Court of Lisbon being informed of the whole transaction, their Faithful Majesties have ordered four ships of war, one of them mounting 64 guns, in order to expel the usurper. This same Macduff was in the service of Portugal, at the affair of St Catherine; and had it not been for the interference of the Queen, would have been severely dealt with by a court martial, but her Majesty forgave him, upon his consenting to be transported to his own country."

Among the many ridiculous stories that have been trumped up in this good town about the Count de Grasse since his arrival here, there is none more absurd than the account given of his son having shot himself, as we can assure the public, from the most unquestionable authority, that the Count had no son; and though he might dread being exposed to the uninformed part of the populace if he were to land at Brest, yet he has nothing of that kind to dread at Paris, as we are well assured he received a letter from the King, written with his own hand, and promising him his protection, before he left London.

The wind blew so hard on Tuesday, that Count de Grasse could not embark on board a packet at Dover, but intended to embark yesterday afternoon.

The press has been very hot for three or four days past, in order to make some ships of war which have not yet got their complement of men.

This morning Lord Viscount Maitland, eldest son of the Earl of Lauderdale, was married (by special licence) to Miss Todd, daughter of Anthony Todd, Esq. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Lincoln.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Namur*, dated Port Royal, Jamaica, Jan. 25.

"I have to inform you of a very miraculous escape we experienced on Saturday morning last. About two o'clock the officer of the watch came down to tell us, that there was a large ship on fire a-head of us. All hands were instantly on deck, when we saw the vessel about half a mile from us, in a terrible blaze indeed! being a store-ship, of not less than 1200 tons burden, laden with yards, sails, spars, flax, tar, cordage, and other King's stores; but she had fortunately unladed a considerable part of her cargo, and lay then within twelve yards of Port-Royal shore. Between us and her lay the *Hercules* and *Prince William*. The boats of several ships were instantly out, in order to tow her clear of the shipping; and from the first appearance of her exertions, we had but little doubt of their succeeding. Unfortunately however, some men on board her had loosened her fore-top, and dropt her fore-sail, with a view of preventing the wind from extending the flames; by doing which it brought her head round before the wind, and carried her right down for the fleet, the boats not able to prevent it! She passed the *Prince William* very close indeed, but going to leeward of her, did her no damage. She next paid a visit to the *Hercules*, and for a second or two was entangled with her rigging; but the wind freshening, carried her off without any ill consequences. At this time our Captain flattered himself she would go clear of us. Rear-Admiral Hood, of the *Barfleur*, the next ship to us, got under way, and escaped her. The *Namur* was not so fortunately circumstanced, for we had many dangers to encounter; if we cut our cable, situated as we were, it was ten to one but we had been on shore, or run foul of some other men of war then in a cluster about us. Capt. Fanshawe wished to avoid these dangers, but finding it impossible, he gave orders to cut away; during which time the fireship came so near, as literally to singe every beard on the quarter-deck; I assure you my face was blistered, and my hat twice on fire. She was to windward of us, and for a short time foul of our yards, so that we were surrounded by a general conflagration. Every boat of the fleet was sent to the relief of the poor *Namur*, with no expectation of saving her, but of preserving the men. The fine old ship, as soon as her cable was cut, by a kind of instinctive feeling, paid round to larboard, and disengaged herself of the fire, to the great joy of the whole fleet, and much more so of us on board. This had nearly proved a more tremendous calamity than what we experienced in the fatal hurricane; for considering that we had forty ships of war lying close to each other, and that two of them were actually on fire, it was miraculous that the greater part had not been burnt to the water's edge—but providentially not the least damage has been sustained from this alarming accident."

Extract of a letter from Malaga, July 28.

"The *El Fortuna* Longre of 16 guns, Don Pierre Guirale, is just returned to this port, after having very narrowly escaped being taken by two Sallee Corsairs, who captured her convoy, consisting of four vessels, two of them laden with naval stores from Toulon, for the equipment of the *El Murican*, of 50 guns, which has lately been launched here: It was not known before that the Sallee Rovers were at war with our enemies."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 12.

Wheat, 40 s. a 56 s.	Boiling ditto, 26 s.
Fine ditto.	Tick Beans, 18 s. a 21 s.
Rye, 19 s. a 21 s.	Small ditto, 23 s.
Oats, 13 s. a 16 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Barley, 17 s. a 18 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 44 s.
Malt, 24 s. a 31 s. 6 d.	Second Sort, 42 s.
Grey Pease, 20 s. a 21 s.	Rape Seed, 17 l. per last.
White ditto, 24 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 15.

Bank Stock 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 115.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 58 a 59.	Ditto 1753, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
Long Ann. 163,	Navy Bills, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11 dift.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 a 16ths a 4.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 4 s. 6 d. 25 s.
India Stock, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. 73.
India Bonds, 1 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,

Aug. 14. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 15.

"This afternoon Lord Viscount Keppel set off from his house at the Admiralty for Portsmouth, as it is reported, to have his ultimate conference with Lord Howe before he sails for the relief of Gibraltar."

"The festivity of Monday evening at Windsor was not a little destroyed by the indisposition of Prince Alfred, who was then so dangerously ill as to be given over by the Faculty; but we have the satisfaction to find that he is now quite out of danger."

"It is related, that when the Jews and Spaniards were obliged to abandon Gibraltar, those of the former who happened to see the Governor exclaimed, 'God's blessing attend your Excellency!' while the latter, in the most animated accents, cried, 'Vaya usted con Dios!'—'Go you with God Almighty!' A man thus beloved, falling a sacrifice to the superior strength of his adversary, would excite emotions of concern in every liberal breast. Should he, however, on the contrary, yet rise superior to his misfortune, there will be scarce any reward from this country that can advance his high deserts. Should he be made a Peer, his merits, already by himself ennobled, will reflect a lustre on the whole body of British nobility."

"By the foreign mails of Wednesday, we learn, that several Russian regiments have already entered Crimea, to quell the new insurrection of the Tartars against the Khan, who was given them by the Empress of Russia. That Prince, whose life has been attempted by some of the most ferocious, is now at Kerch. His two brothers are at the head of the rebels. The complaint of this people (who are still barbarians) against him is, his having clothed his guards in the European manner, and having attempted to dress himself in an English uniform. But it appears, that his greatest crime is that of having endeavoured to civilize them; and substituted to the ancient customs new regulations, which the Tartars, ever ungovernable, have opposed. The fanaticism of religion, the strongest in proportion to the people's ignorance, kept in, Mahomet forbidding, in his Alkoran, to obey a Prince so perverse as to wear

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the habit of a Christian. It is known what pains it cost Peter the Great to make the Russians of his days to part with their beards. The introduction of tobacco into his empire, and the abolition of the long beards, had like twenty times to have cost him his life; so dangerous and difficult it is to eradicate the old habits of a nation."

Upon the 12th current died at Murthly, Miss Jean Stewart, daughter of the late Henry Stewart of Fincastle, Esq; Friday last, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate for Scotland, and Treasurer to his Majesty's Navy, arrived from London. We are informed his Lordship, in company with several other persons of distinction, is gone to Perthshire to take the pleasure of fowling. Elegant tents, we hear, are erected in different parts of the mairs, properly stored with provisions of all kinds, for their accommodation.

Yesterday morning, sailed from Leith Roads, on a cruise, his Majesty's ship Inspector, and Flirt ship. There must have been very bad weather in the north country, from the following circumstance: Though this is one of the ordinary days for receiving mails from the most remote corners of the country, no bags, to the northward of Aberdeen, came to the General Post-office to-day. In the height of winter this sometimes happens; but, at this time of year, such an instance very rarely occurs.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, August 17. "Monday being our Lamas Fair, the show of horses was not so great as usual; such as were of tolerable form fold well. The market for horned cattle was brisk, and sold at good prices."

"Saturday was committed to Morpeth goal, Andrew Edmonston, charged on suspicion of being a spy, being taken upon a survey of Bombo's Cattle."

"A singular affair happened at Killingworth, the morning of the 10th inst.—A cow, about three years old, of the small Highland kind, has had six calves in less than twelve months: She has had five at this time, and is accounted nine weeks before her reckoning; the calves were all remarkable great."

Extract of a letter from Tarmouth, August 8. "Last Monday morning early a vessel that was at anchor in our roads, was boarded by a boat's crew, (supposed to be smugglers,) and notwithstanding she was centred between two floops of war, they cut her out, and carried clear off, without being suspected. It is said she is a Hull trader, deeply laden."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 10.

"A gentleman belonging to Belfast, who came in the Jamaica fleet, by the convey of which he was retaken in an American privateer, by whom he had been captured, reports, that the American Congress had of late come to the resolution of making several oconomical arrangements, for the purpose of establishing a respectable navy, to be continued in peace or war, and have ordered ten ships of the line, eighteen frigates, and a number of cutters, (no floops of war) to be built as soon as possible."

"We hear, a number of patriotic and public-spirited gentlemen of the county and city of Dublin, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of putting the sea-fishery for the supply of this metropolis, on a better footing than its present monopolized state, by enforcing the due execution of every statute relative thereto, intended by the Legislature for its preservation. Nor will their labours be confined to the sea fishery alone, but likewise be directed to that of the river Liffey, where, from the incontrovertible evidence of facts, it appears, that, but for the obstruction of improper and unstatutable weirs, &c. twenty times the quantity of salmon would be caught, therein, the Liffey water being in the highest degree grateful to that fish, and its stream freer from the kinds of fish and voracious animals that destroy the spawn and fry, than any other in the kingdom; so that if this great object, at our very doors, was properly attended to, there would not only be a sufficient quantity of fine salmon for the supply of Dublin, but an exportation thereof, smoked and pickled, to a considerable amount, would take place."

"Should the intimation prove true which prevails, that Lord Temple has it in orders from his Majesty to declare every satisfaction shall be given to Ireland to secure her liberties, it will cause a smile of joy, harmony, prosperity, and happiness to beam through the kingdom, and en-lear the Sovereign to his Irish subjects in a degree far above the price of venal power to purchase, or to be obtained by all the wiles of corruption."

"The steady friends of their country have again put their hands to their constitutional plough. If their attention be not warped from their noble object before them, or, in the scripture phrase, "they weary not in their journey, or look back," they will speedily arrive at the temple of freedom, and consummate their liberties by a bond (it is devoutly hoped) of everlasting union between the sister kingdoms."

"From the complexion of the present state of political affairs in this kingdom, and the sudden resurrection of that animated spirit which had been lulled to rest for a short interval, through the insidious arts of apostate manoeuvres, there is at length a happy prospect that the year 1782 will secure Ireland an indisputable, safe, and firm base whereon to erect her blooming column of liberty."

"The more the nation begins coolly to consider the present security of their new-acquired liberties, the more are they astonished at the apostacy of those men in whom they placed the greatest confidence. Ireland now beholds she has been indefatigably toiling for four years; had arrived within a grasp of firm freedom, and in one sapine, and corrupted moment is thrown back, in respect to security of her constitutional rights, at as great a distance as ever; for, without surrendering up all pretensions to common sense and conviction, never can a simple repeal of law, without an open renunciation of the principle on which the declaration is founded, be held binding. While our Volunteer Army exists, the repealed law will probably lie dormant; but our posterity may curse the day when their fathers neglected to profit effectually from the power and opportunity that long courted them to do their country full justice."

"It is now manifest, from the spirit that is pervading an abused kingdom, that had not a good deal of manoeuvring been suddenly practised, not a twentieth part of the Delegates would have given their voices as set forth under the resolutions of some hasty meetings. Nor a doubt remains how the officious determination of the few members, which constituted the National Committee, was obtained. That determination was immediately used to influence the Leinster meeting then suddenly assembled. Priesse, and two or three members of the said National Committee, whips down to Dungannon, and told them Leinster was decided; Dungannon hastily leaped into the trap, then gallops away another of the National Committee to Connaught, and proclaimed that Leinster and Ulster were decided—but here, reflection having had a little more time to o-

perate, a very trifling majority was laboriously obtained. Munster has kept out of the snare, and will doubtless determine only after a most necessary and mature consideration. But the review of matters, which the other three provinces are determined on, will effectually baffle the venal schemes of the false friends of their country."

"Mr Grattan, on his return from Spa, proposes to visit the Courts of Brussels and Versailles, for each of which he has provided himself with most respectable letters of recommendation, which, together with his distinguished political character, will not fail to procure him a most favourable reception; it is even thought the resident Ministers, or, as they are now styled, the Corps Diplomatique, will pay him their compliments in the names of their respective masters."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

A N O D E

Composed for his Majesty's BIRTH-DAY.

By an Officer of Marines on Board the Prince George, one of Lord Rodney's Fleet, then lying at Jamaica.

HARK! hear Apollo strikes his lyre! Him Jove and all the Gods inspire! The Nymphs and Satyrs all advance To swell the chorus, fill the dance; And on the plain Each rousful strain Cheerful chants his roundelay, To hail great CÆsar's natal day.

Too long had Britain's envious War Shot forth the beams of horrid war, Whilst ingrate sons, whom she had fed, Like Pelican with blood the fled, Throughout the land, With impious hand, Had planted Discord's baleful tree, And fancied her fair liberty.

Too long had faithless France and haughty Spain With clouds of canvas shadow'd o'er the main; Neptune the while stood gazing on, Nor dar'd to aid his darling son; Till fearful of his own imperial sway, The mighty trident trembling in his hand, The darkness he dispels, restores the day, And to himself resumes th' usurp'd command.

Now the circling hours come round, When, where roll yon western waves, Heroes, at the trumpet's sound, Fight for freedom against slaves. Lift! the battle's now begun, British thunder rolls along! Hark! the victory is won! To Britain's Monarch raise the song!

To Rodney, to the Muse commands, Songs of joy and triumph sing, Joy to those victorious bands, Who fought so well for Britain's King. From thee, sweet Clio, must his name Receive the stamp of endless fame: Thy page, sweet virgin, best shall tell, How vanquish'd Admirals his triumphs swell.

Beneath his bright spirit from his urn Flew forth to view the well-fought scene; With patriot fire such spirits burn, Nor can the grave that fire restrain.

Ye sailors, peace! Let faction cease! For when Britannia's fms conjoin'd, Go hand in hand, By sea and land They terrify the world combin'd.

Let hov'ring Fame convey the sound, And tell each haughty Monarch round, That Britain's conqu'ring arms contend In justice' cause—but Peace her end.

Ah! with what joy shall young Iuzos hear Of laurels from the foe so nobly torn; How slow to him shall creep each ling'ring year, Till wreaths like these his godlike brows adorn. Illustrious youth, Britannia's naval pride, Hark! where Fame, but Fate shall yield to thee, Thy paths of honour shall thy footsteps glide, And England's great MARCELLUS thou shalt be.

Thus before his face awaits Great GEORGE'S nod to bar the gates, And Pax and Ceres wishful stand, Pious to blest at his command; Splendid Commerce, from afar, Joyful views expiring war; Fleets in safety plough the main; Sighing merchants smile again.

Thro' yon vast tract, where boundless skies O'er boundless regions seem to rise, Glorious visions blisful roll, And unborn ages cheer the soul; Behold, where on th' embattl'd plain War'd hostile spears, now waves the grain; Where rag'd the battle's hottest fire, Now is seen the fallow'd spire; Where th' impervious forest grew, A thriving village meets the view, When GEORGE shall bid war's horrors cease, These are thy blessings, happy Peace!

Then shall Jamaica's favour'd isle, Reast a patriot CAMPBELL'S smile; Illustrious name in ev'ry age, Thro' loyal stills historic page, Nor ever once in Discord's reign, Was known to swell Rebellion's train; Let ev'ry Muse take up her willing lyre; To GEORGE and LINDSEY how shall the lay; Let sounds of gladsome loyal hearts inspire, And strains of duty hail his natal day.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY. WE hear that the Minister, when he comes of age, is to bring down, from a neighbouring planet, a famous engineer, in order to instruct the nation in the noble art of tethering elephants with sack threads and hair pins. When this point is fixed, he is, without loss of time, to erect a chain of forts from the Pillars of Hercules to the Ultima Thule. By this means, the fleets of Spain, of France, and of Holland, are to be built up like so many rats in their holes, and neutrals, whose inclinations are equivocal, will be bound over to their good behaviour. The northern parts of the chain are to be garri-soned with Scots militia, as they can easily be furnished with oat-meal and whisky from Shetland and the Orkney Islands. When these great works are finished, a similar plan will take place along the sea-coasts of North America. Members of either house are to be allowed contrabands; profits, however, are to

be limited to 25 per cent., and even out of this pittance 2 per cent. goes to the sinking fund. The Minister, to shew his regard for the landed interest, hath already promised the place of Surveyor General to the best Foxhunter of the three kingdoms: if a Commoner, he is to be ennobled with the title and title of Lord Tally O, of Todholes, &c.; and if a Peer, he gets the first garter that drops. As stone walls are demonstrably harder than wooden walls, it follows of course, that the navy is to be reduced to a few yachts and pleasure boats; by means of such immense and judicious saving, the tenth penny will not be necessary, and the national debt will no more be thought of than last year's clouds.

SOUND SHIPPING.

July 23. Peggy of Kirkcaldy, Bett, from Kirkcaldy, for Memel, in ballast. Peggy of Dyfart, Pearson, from Dyfart, for Memel, in ditto. Neptune of Dyfart, Mitchell, from Dyfart, for Memel, ditto. 31. Joseph of Kirkcaldy, Wallace, from Kirkcaldy, for ditto. Swan of Liverpool, Love, from Dantzick, for Liverpool, with goods.

Aug. 2. May and Nancy of Wemyss, Johnston, from Peterburgh, for Leith, with fax.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN.

July 28. Lady Janet of Aberdeen, Davidson, from Memel, for Aberdeen, with barks. 29. Margaret of Inverkeithing, Anderson, from Weyburgh, for Sealock, with iron and dials. 30. Isabel of Queensferry, Martin, from Dantzick, for Borrowstonness, with goods. Duchess of Gordon, of Banff, Mackillican, from Leith, for Dirrinda, in ballast.

Aug. 3. Sailed this morning, about 50 sail of British ships, amongst which were several for the Frith of Forth, and the ports adjacent. ELINORE, Aug. 3.—Wind S. E. WALTER WOOD.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED. Aug. 17. Ferris, Richardson, from Lynn, with peace. 18. Hannah, Cowal, from ditto, with barley.

SAILED.

17. Countess Hyndford, Johnstone, for Leith, in ballast. 18. Sally, Nurie, for Lynn, with ditto.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED. Aug. 19. Concord, Whitehead, from Memel, with logs. Emanuel, Christenson, from Christiansa, with deals. Aflve, Roberts, from Asundel, with bark. Queen, Lillie, from Yarmouth, with barley and peace. Falkirk, Kay, from Carron, with goods. Betty, Sharp, from Boness, with elapboards. Elizabeth, Turcan, from Allos, with coals.

SAILED.

Friendship, Scott, for Hull, with goods. John, Shirrell, for Orkney, with coals. Mary and Betty, Smith, for Shetland, with ditto. Ferret, Richardson, for Sealock, with grain.

STRAYED from Ancrum House, near Jedburgh, on Saturday morning last.

A WHITE POINTER DOG, with small black spots on his body, his head, legs, and point of the tail brown, and a brown spot on the far side of his tail. He answers to the name of CAMEL. He was seen at different places on the road to Edinburgh; and as he was sent from Wemyss House in Fife the day preceding that on which he strayed, it is supposed he will wander to the northward. Any person who will bring him to Myles M'Fai cadie, Edinburgh, or give notice to him so as he may be recovered, will be handsomely paid for their trouble.

This Day is published, In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards and 18 s. bound. Sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL

HISTORY

Settlements and Trade of the Europeans

IN THE

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

BY THE ABBE' RAYNAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

(Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work)

THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A NEW TRANSLATION,

WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

EXTRACT from the Author's Advertisement.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on the Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies; have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, and they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript."

"The work, now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it; but some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

"THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those numerous and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry, and mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page, and the errors of the press are very numerous. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with great corrections and improvements. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and the passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature, an Index."

"To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former version are attempted to be corrected—the omissions are supplied—the *Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a complete Index. Booksellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. ARBUTHNOT, Bookseller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON, Printer, Edinburgh."

NEUTRAL SHIP for Charter.

Or the Island of ST THOMAS, for encouraging freight offers.

THE Danish Snow, CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock. The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, about 550 tons burden, well found in every respect, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

Those who may incline to charter said vessel, or who have goods to ship for St Thomas, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

SIR, HAVING observed in your paper of the 29th ult. a paragraph taken from an Edinburgh paper*, respecting the trial of Macdonald before the Court of Justiciary, in which is inserted, a short address to the Court, by one of the jurymen, a most respectable Baronet; as I happen to differ in opinion from that gentleman, with regard to the powers of Juries, I shall, without ceremony, use the right inherent in every individual, and give my thoughts upon the subject to the Public, through the channel of your paper.

That English Juries, since the commencement of the present century, and perhaps before, have frequently assumed a right of judging upon the point of law, as well as of enquiring into the fact, is what cannot be denied: and it is of late become so popular, to magnify the powers of Juries, that I have little hopes of much attention being paid to any thing that can be said, tending to a circumscription of those powers. But I would fain recall people's attention to the first principles and original institution of Juries.

All our historians, and writers upon law, ascribe the institution of Juries to Alfred the Great, King of England; and although I hope to be able to shew, that all trials among the Romans were actually by Juries, yet there is no reason to deny that great Prince the honour of the invention, or at least of the revival. For it is not probable, that he copied after the Romans, as their jurisprudence must have been unknown to him, the Corpus Juris having been lost some ages before his time, and a copy of it only discovered at Amalphi some centuries after his death. As he could not, therefore, borrow from the Romans, it follows to say, that the same good sense suggested the institution of Juries to that sagacious and virtuous Prince, which had suggested it to the Romans so many ages before him.

Having asserted that all trials among the Romans were actually by Jury, it is incumbent upon me to prove it. And here I must premise, that it is not necessary for me to shew, that the very same names and very same forms of procedure obtained among them, which now-a-days prevail with us in trials by Jury; if I shall be able to shew, that the essentials were the same, I prove my assertion.

In the city of Rome, the Judge in civil matters was the *Prætor Urbanus*, as the other Prætors were, in their respective provinces. When an action came before the Prætor, the cause was pleaded in his presence, and both parties fully and distinctly stated the facts which they proposed to prove. Thereafter, the Prætor *dedit actionem*, that is, he found the cause relevant, and appointed it to go to trial with regard to the *questio facti*. He then *dedit Judices*, in modern phrase, he picked down the Jury. These *Judices* were, among the Romans, taken, as our Jurymen are, from the body of the people; for the investigation of the matter of fact in a particular cause; and when that particular cause was ended, like our Jurymen, they returned again into the body of the people. The parties were allowed a *re-jectio Judicium*, which is what is called in England the right of challenging the Jury. These *Judices* having retired from the presence of the Prætor, (who in the mean time went on to other causes,) and having, along with them, the *Edictum Prætoris*, or *Interlocutory upon the Relevancy* for the rule and direction of their proceedings, the proof was taken before them, either by writings, by witnesses, or by oath of party. There were pleadings for both parties upon the import of the proof, and if, in the course of the proceedings, any difficulty occurred in point of law, or any act of authority was necessary, recourse was always had to the Prætor, who gave an interlocutory adapted to the present state of the cause. The proof being concluded, and both parties fully heard, the *Judices* reported to the Prætor their *sententia*, that is, their opinion of *verdict* upon the matter of fact. Then the Prætor decreed *secundum sententiam Judicum*; he pronounced sentence; he gave his decree according to the verdict of the Jury.

Is there any person who does not here recognise a striking likeness, almost in every feature, between the Roman trials and our trials by Jury? Is it not likewise evident, that the Prætor alone had the power of determining upon the point of law, and that the *Judices* were confined to the investigation of the mere matter of fact? Now, I consider our Judges of the Court of Justiciary to be equivalent to the Roman Prætor, and our Jurymen to have a very great similarity to the *Judices* above described. What has been here said of the jurisdiction of the Prætor may, I believe, be likewise applied to that of the *Questor* or *Questor rerum capitalium*, or Judge in criminal matters; but I cannot take time just now to investigate it, nor could it enter into the limits of my paper, which I have too much encroached upon already; and I shall hasten to a conclusion by observing, that English Juries, until about the commencement of the present century, (I am afraid I have gone too far back,) never conceived the idea of having any thing to do with the point of law. They used not only to take every direction of the Court with respect to the law, but they even suffered themselves to be inclosed again and again, until they returned a verdict agreeable to the Court. In a word, it is a fond conceit, a new-fangled notion of very modern times, that Jurymen have any thing to do with the point of law.

I have hitherto been speaking only about law and precedent; I shall now say a few words about expediency, and the reason of the thing.

Judges arrive at their eminence after an expensive education, and a laborious course of life. They must continue their labours while they hold their office, and they must not only act so as to approve themselves to their contemporaries, but they must even keep terms with posterity. A Jury, on the other hand, from the nature of it, is composed of heterogeneous particles: country gentlemen, merchants, farmers, mechanics. Among these there will be often some weak men, who with good enough intentions, but being carried away by prejudices conceived without doors, and by the popular current of the day, may acquit or condemn, in spite of the clearest and most demonstrative evidence; and all this, like Dr. Rowan, they dare to do, because they dare.

Trial by Jury is one of the great blessings of the British constitution; and while Jurymen confine themselves within their

proper limits, every good man, and lover of his country, must approve of the institution. I shall conclude with applying to Jurymen the old adage, *Ne futores ultra crepidam*.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
A BYESTANDER.

Aug. 1. 1782.

To the City of Edinburgh's Vassals in Non-entry in Canon-gate, &c.

THE Council of Edinburgh, by an act recorded in their minutes of the 31st July 1782, resolved and directed, That the decree pronounced by the Court of Session the 10th day of February 1774, in the process of reduction, impugnation, and declarator of Non-entry at their instance as superiors, against the City's Vassals in Canon-gate, Pleasance, North Leith, and Coal-hill, shall be extracted; and, notwithstanding former notices on this subject have been very little regarded, did order this last intimation to be made, with this assurance to all concerned, that as the authority for getting the decree extracted is absolute, it will not be allowed now to be overruled. Mean time, such as chuse to lodge their title-deeds with James Tait clerk of Canon-gate, before the 11th November, in order to an entry, will be received; but, after that date, the decree will be taken out, and the subsequent diligence proceeded in.

AYR-SHIRE.

THE Michaelmas Head Court for the Shire of Ayr is to be held at Ayr, on Tuesday the 11th of October next; and Claims are lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for the following Gentlemen to be enrolled as Freeholders, viz.

Sir William Cunningham of Robertland, Bart.
Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, Bart.
Captain Alexander Montgomery Cunningham, of the 76th regiment of foot.
The Hon. Captain Bute Lindsay of the 92d regiment.
John Morrice of Craig.
James Montith surgeon in Glasgow.
Captain John Bell, late of the 30th regiment of foot.

JOHN MURDOCH.

LANDS at KELSO to be SOLD.

TO be sold by roup, within the Council-house of Kelso, upon Saturday the 24th day of August 1782, The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, belonging to JAMES HARDIE merchant in Kelso, viz.

I. That Park called Roundlaw Park, lying in the neighbourhood of Kelso, measuring seven acres or thereby, as the same is presently possessed by Gavin Turnbull at the yearly rent of 14l. Sterling.
II. That Park called Thistlekaun, measuring seven acres or thereby, as the same is presently possessed by the said Gavin Turnbull at the yearly rent of 6l. Sterling.
There are six years of this lease yet to run.
III. That Park called Holyland Park, measuring six acres or thereby, as the same is presently possessed by George Bruce at the yearly rent of 8l. 10s. Sterling.
There are four years of this lease yet to run.
IV. That Park called Gatefield, measuring three acres or thereby, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Melrose at the yearly rent of 5l. 10s. Sterling.
There are five years of this lease yet to run.
V. That Park, being part of the Croft Lands of Kelso, belonging to the said James Hardie, measuring ten acres or thereby, as the same is presently possessed by George Wilson at the yearly rent of 20l. Sterling.
There are nine years of this lease yet to run.
The whole of these parks are sufficiently inclosed, fenced, and well watered, and there is also a considerable quantity of full-grown timber upon the lands.
The subjects will be exposed either in one or more lots, as purchasers shall desire.
The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen in the hands of William Charles Craigie writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain previous to the sale; and copies of these articles may be seen in the hands of Thomas Potts writer in Kelso.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of August 1782, between six and seven afternoon,

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTER-

CAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Fordoun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlets bear, and 472 1/2 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craignelloun, Gossie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds. Most of the farms on the estate are set in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them enclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-stone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; and wrought limestone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhaustible mosses upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle and sheep, and those below are close rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cut for that purpose. The arable lands are in general inclosed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaser inclines, he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Lottermuir, which lie at present uncultivated, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasture.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well stored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, set to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have 22 acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a years warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaser inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, upon his giving security over the estate for it.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the house of

Peter McKimay writer in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 21st current,

The Ship BELLONA, now

lying in the harbour of Port-Glasgow, carries 16 guns eighteen and nine pounders, sails remarkably well, is copper-sheathed, and about 200 tons burden.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of William Crawford and Co.

Glasgow, or Mr James King, senior, merchant in Port-Glasgow.



LAMPS to LIGHT.

PERSONS willing to contract for lighting the Lamps of the District of GEORGE'S SQUARE, from the 1st September to the 1st May next, from sun-setting to sun-rising, are desired to give in their proposals to Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, on or before Thursday the 29th current.

Not to be repeated.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

ANNE WATERSTON, relict of Alexander Sutherland merchant in Edinburgh, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of ULTIMUS HERES of the effects of John Craik in Frasersburgh; Alexander Craik of Boddichill; Andrew Craik, son of John and Jean Craik, daughter of the said Alexander Craik; James Christie ship-master in Frasersburgh, husband to the said Jean Craik, and William Christie their son;—the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th of November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Eight-merk Land of NETHER LOCH-ERWOODS, with the tennds and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carluherock, parish of Ruthwell, and thirsh of Dumfries.

The free proven rental, after all deductions, is 101 l. 17 s. 11 d. 11-12ths.

And the value thereof, at 22 years purchase, is,

L. 2241 15 10 3-12ths

These lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the Water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A mansion-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithsdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, deputy-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick, writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF TULLOCHURRAN.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Wednesday the 11th day of December 1782, between the hours of four and five afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh.

The Whole LANDS and ESTATE belonging to ALEXANDER RATTRAY of Tullochurran, all lying in the parish of Kirkmichael and thirsh of Perth, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of CUPITALONY, with the pertinents, whereof the proven gross rental is 32 l. 19 s. 6 d.; and the upset price thereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is L. 619 3 2 4-12ths

LOT II. Land of WESTER ENNOCH, with the tennds and pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 15 l. 13 s. 4 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is

LOT III. Lands of BALNALD, with the tennds and pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 11 l. 4 s. 8 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is

LOT IV. Lands of DALNABRECK, and pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 9 l. 7 s. 10 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is

LOT V. Lands of DALNAGAIRN, with the pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 18 l. 16 s. 5 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is

LOT VI. Lands of DOWNIE MILL, and MILL, with the pertinents; the gross proven rental whereof is 21 l. 19 s. 10 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is

LOT VII. Lands and Mill of TULLOCH-CURRAN, with the pertinents; the gross proven rental whereof is 32 l. 16 s. 2 d. 8-12ths; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is

Total upset price of the lands, L. 3299 14 8 3-12ths

Besides other advantages attending these lands, there is upon great part of them some wood, and particularly a deal of beech, no part of which is valued or brought into the gross rental.

The title-deeds, proven rentals, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the office of Thomas Bruce deputy-clerk of session, or in the hands of Adam Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars.

AYRESHIRE.

THE Estate of CAIRNHILL, lying in the parishes of Craigie and Manchnie, in the shire of Ayr, is to be Sold. It consists of between fourteen and fifteen hundred rich arable acres, and is situated in a very pleasant country, about twelve miles from Ayr, and four from Kilmarnock.

The lands are very improveable from the great quantity of limestone in almost every farm, which can be raised at a very trifling expense. There is also coal in the estate. Most of the farm-houses are new, or in good condition; and the proprietor has already been at considerable expense in inclosing and subdividing the greatest part of the farms. The lands have also the advantage of two principal high roads passing through them: One the great road from Dumfries to Glasgow, by the way of Kilmarnock; the other that from Ayr to Edinburgh, by the way of Hamilton; besides small roads of great advantage to the whole.

There is an old mansion-house on the estate, which may be made very commodious, at a small expense. It is surrounded by a great number of old trees, and there are natural woods which yield a considerable annual income; and the parks and gardens, consisting of about one hundred and thirty acres, are remarkably well fenced.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply to the proprietor at Cairnhill, or James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior. The proprietor has likewise a separate qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Ayr, which, if required, will be disposed of along with the estate.

BEAUME D'EVIE.

By the KING'S PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures

daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, renders it necessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice it therefore to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the constitution. To these qualities the faculty attributes its having proved eminently serviceable in gonorrhea, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous and hypochondriac cases; and hence also they account for its being particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the constitution in Spring and Fall.

To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by

W. Nicoll, (a Proprietor)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3s. the bottle, with the usual allowances; Messrs HUSBAND and ELDON, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in most of the principal towns in Great Britain.

* This article originally appeared in the CALEDONIAN MERCURY of the 2nd of July last, under the signature of Montrose.